MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1769.

Governor BERNARD's *Letter to the Earl of* HILLSBOROUGH, *dated* Boston, *November* 14, 1768.

MY LORD,

I COME now to consider that Part of my Orders which relates to the Reforming the Bench of Justices: This is to be done by Two Ways. 1st, By adding new Justices to the present Bench, either by engaging Gentlemen who are already in the Commission to qualify themselves, or by granting new Commissions to fit Persons who will undertake to act. 2d, By removing such Persons in the Commission, who are known to be infected with Principles of Disaffection to the constitutional Authority of Parliament. The first of these is practicable in both its Branches; the second is, at present, absolutely impracticable, and will remain so, while the Council make the humouring the People their chief Object.

In regard to the first, I have already made some Attempts to engage some Gentlemen now in the Commission to qualify themselves, and shall pursue it; and notwithstanding the Undertaking is very discouraging, I expect I shall have some Success. I have also made an Essay to appoint new Justices, who would engage to act, by naming one very fit Person. It was received very coolly by the Council, and upon my asking the reason, I was told he was not popular; I replied, that if he had been, I should not have named him. As he was allowed to be in every other Respect a most unexceptionable Man, it passed unanimously; but it gave me to know what I must expect, if I proposed a Man *who was not popular*, against whom any Exception could be taken. But I shall try soon again.

As for removing Persons for their Opposition to the Authority of Parliament, by Means of a Council, the Majority of which has (indirectly at least) avowed the same Principles, and now appears to act in Concert with that Party from whence the Opposition to Parliament originated, it would be an Attempt contrary to all Rules of Policy and Prudence. It would require to be done by a public Enquiry, which would receive all the Obstruction and Embarrassment which the Chicanery of Law could invent; and, if after all, full Proof of Disaffection to the Authority of Parliament, could be made, it would be declared not to be relevant to infer such a Censure. It would be therefore in vain to attempt to punish Disaffection to the Authority of Parliament, until the Criminality is better established than it is at present. To support this Conjecture in what Manner the Council would act in such a Proceeding, I need only refer your Lordship to their Conduct, and the Papers they have published within these Two Months last past.

And yet, my Lord, I would not insinuate that we have no fit Objects for such a Censure; the Sons of Liberty have not been without Magistrates. We have seen Justices attending at Liberty-Tree; one to administer an Oath to the Stamp-Master, when he was obliged to swear he would not execute his Office; another to perform the Function of Toast-Master; a Third, but lately, to consult about fortifying the Town; others to make up a Procession of 45 Carriages, and 92 Persons, on the 14th of August last. All these are included in Two Lists which your Lordship has, that of the 5 Selectmen who signed the Circular Letter for the Convention, of which all but the first are in the Commission, and that of the Eight Justices who signed the Refusal to billet the Soldiers. Now, if the Censure of these Proceedings should produce an Order to me to supersede the Commissions of these Gentlemen, it would be a Trial of the Power of the Governor: It seems at present that the Council would not enable me to execute such an Order.

It is a great Defect in this Government, that the King has no Power over the Commissions, which are granted in his Name, and under his Seal. He can by Order in Council disallow a Law which has passed by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives: But yet he cannot supersede a Commission, which has been granted by the Governor and Council. And yet the Council of this Province is as much out of the Controul of the King as the House of Representatives is. Wherefore it seems as reasonable that the King should be allowed to correct the Mistakes of the Governor and Council, as of the Governor, Council, and House. As it is, when the Governor has once set the King's Seal to a Commission, it is for ever out of the Hands of the Crown, and the Person who has obtained it, may thenceforth defy the King, oppose his Laws, and insult his Government, and be in no Danger of losing his Commission. It is true the Governor, with the Advice of Council, can supersede him; but, if he acts in a popular Cause, under which, Opposition to Government finds it easy to shelter itself, the Council, who are themselves the Creatures of the People, will never join with the Governor in censuring *the Overflowings of Liberty*. It may be said, that the Governor should take Care not to appoint any one whose Character is not well known. But the Governor does not personally know Half of those whom he appoints to Offices; it is not therefore in his Power to guard against Imposition, let him be ever so cautious. Besides, a Man's political Character often does not appear 'til he has got into an Office, and thereby held forth to the Public: Hence it is not unusual for a Person, who has distinguished himself in political Matters, to get himself recommended to the Governor, as a Man well disposed to Government; and, as soon as he has received his Commission, to declare for the Party of the Sons of Liberty. The Governor may resent the Imposition as he pleases; but can't undo what he has done. Thus the Commissions of the King, like his Cannon upon another Occasion, are turned against him.

It would serve to remedy this Abuse, and strengthen Government, if the King was enabled by Order, in his Privy-Council, to supersede Commissions granted in his Name, and under his Seal, when they shall appear to be granted to improper Persons, or made Use of for improper Purposes. This must be done by Act of Parliament; and I don't see the Impropriety of such an Act; it seems to me to be a proper Power to be vested in the Crown; especially at a Time when the Crown wants to be strengthened by all legal Means in this Country And it seems that it would be better to be done by a general Act than a partial one; for such a Power may be wanted in the Royal Governments, notwithstanding the Controul the King has over the Councils. For it is very possible, considering the Spirit which now prevails, that even a Royal Council may support a Popular Magistrate against the Interest of the Crown. And, if the Colonies should prevail to have the Judges Commissions during good Behaviour, which some of them are now very earnest about, it might be proper that the King, in Council, should be empowered to judge and determine upon such Misbehaviour as would avoid the Commission.

But this will not be necessary, if the general Instructions of granting no Commissions, but during Pleasure, be continued and observed; nor will it be necessary that such an Act should be general: It is more wanted in this Government than in all the others together; and even here the Defect would be cured by a Royal Council. *I am, with great Respect,*

my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillsborough. FRA. BERNARD.

January 27, 1769. *A true Copy,* GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard *to the Earl of* Hillsborough, *dated* Boston, November 30, 1768.

MY LORD,

I THINK it proper to inform your Lordship, that I communicated to the Council that Part of your Lordship's Letter No. 19, in which your Lordship signified His Majesty's gracious Reception of the Petition of the Council, which I transmitted in July last, and added, that the Petition, with my Reasoning in Support of it, would have full Consideration. Upon which Mr. *Bowdoin*, who has all along taken the Lead of the Council in their late extraordinary Proceedings, charged me with having misrepresented the Purpose of their Petition, by taking Advantage of an Expression of theirs, "drawing a Revenue from the Colonies," and therefrom insinuating, that their Objection lay not so much against the raising Money, as the carrying it out of the Country, and not expending it here. And to justify this, he quoted a transitory Conversation he had with me on the Day of the public Commencement at the College in July last. I told him, that if the Conversation had made such an Impression upon him, it was a Pity he had not mentioned it before, whilst my Memory could interpose in my Behalf; That at this Distance of Time, Five Months, I could not recollect every trifling Conversation; for such I was assured this was from his Report of it. But I could be certain, whether I had or had not misrepresented their Petition, by inspecting my own Books. And before I looked at them, I could declare that I had not.

My Letter Books were at my Country House, where I generally write all my Letters. As soon as I got at them, I had the Letter in Question, No. 11, July 16, copied: As soon as I returned to Town, I read that Part of it, which related to this Business to Three or Four of the Council; and I let Two of them, and the Secretary, read the whole Letter; they were greatly surprized to find it so very clear of Mr. *Bowdoin's* Charge; at the next Council I produced the Letter, and read the whole Passage referred to; from whence it appeared, that in mentioning the Prayer of their Petition, I used their own Words, without adding a single Word of my own; and also that the Argument I used in Behalf of the Prayer, went against Taxation in general, more than the Disposal of the Money: This appeared satisfactory to the whole Council, except Mr. *Bowdoin*. But he still persisting in justifying himself, mentioned something more of the Conversation referred to, which explained the whole, and shewed that what I said upon that Occasion, was entirely in Joke. This was confirmed by a Counsellor, who recollected that on that Day, being a Day of Festivity, I did joke with some of them upon their Petition, to the same Purpose as Mr. *Bowdoin* quoted, but in Terms that one could not have imagined could have been taken seriously, and really were quite inoffensive to every one else.

This is a very trifling Matter to trouble your Lordship with; but it has already been the Subject of Debates in Council, and Libels in the News-Papers. It would have also produced a formal Remembrance to your Lordship, which I am told was actually prepared by the Gentleman who made the Charge, if it had not been prevented by my making Communications, which, but for saving Trouble to your Lordship, I would not have submitted to. But it will vent itself in another and more public Way; of which I shall be able to give your Lordship an Account in a few Days. Your Lordship may depend upon it, that my Informations have been, and shall be, dictated by the Spirit of Truth and Candour; but I cannot make Facts other than they are, nor can I excuse myself communicating such Observations and Reflections, as occur to me, and appear to be material to the Subject.

I am, with great Respect,

my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillsborough. FRA. BERNARD.

January 27, 1769. *A true Copy,* GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard, *to the Earl of* Hillsborough, *dated* Boston, *December* 5, 1768.

MY LORD,

THE Council have been for a Week past, preparing Petitions to the Two Houses of Parliament against the American Acts of Revenue, that is, as I understand, against all the Acts imposing Port Duties. They signified their Intention to me, and desired, that I would either join with them, or authorize their sitting for that Purpose. I reminded them, that I had refused to be concerned in this Business in July last, and the Impropriety of this Measure was much stronger now than then. I added, that if they would be advised by me, they would not pursue this Intention; which could do no Good, and might turn to Evil; that if the Parliament was disposed to indulge the Americans in another Repeal, there were Petitions enough before them to ground it upon; and their Petition at best would be but a Makeweight; on the other Hand, it might contain something that might give Offence, and add to the ill Humour, which, I feared, already prevailed against this Province. But all this, and more, had no Effect: The Movers of this Business called the Council together, separately from the Governor, in the Council Chamber, according to the new Method, for which they apologized in the Petition. After several Days Meeting, the Petition was settled and approved: Upon which there was a Dispute how it should be signed, whether by every one as private Persons, as in the Address to General *Gage*, or by the President, in the Name of the Body; in which latter Case they must be understood to act as the Legislative Council, there being no President of the Privy Council but the Governor. However, it was resolved it should be signed in the latter Way.

As soon as I learned it was finished, I sent for Mr. *Danforth*, the President, and desired to see it; he went and procured it for me. I found it was signed, "in the Name, and by the Order of a Majority of the Council, *S. Danforth*." Mr. *Danforth* said he was not present when this Manner of Signing was resolved upon; and when he set his Name to it, he did not see the Word "President" after his Name; this was a poor Excuse, but serves to shew, how little free Agency there is in a Business of this Kind. He also added, that if he could get the Council to meet again, he was in Hopes they would undo this Business; for several of them had signified their Disapprobation of it. But I had no such Expectations; for the Council is brought under such an Awe of their Constituents, by the frequent Removals of the Friends of Government, that there is very little Exercise for private Judgment in popular Questions.

If by the Majority of the Council, in whose Name the President is to sign, they mean a Majority of the whole Board, I cannot conceive that all the Persons who met at the several Meetings upon this Occasion put together, amount to the Number 12, which is the Majority of the Whole. But if they mean a Majority of those present when the Resolution was formed, it may fall very short of the Majority of the Body: Four Persons will make a Majority of a Quorum of the Council. In the present Case, I doubt whether the Number of those who really approved of this Measure was much more; for it seemed to be rather submitted to, than joined in. As for the Petition itself, it is very lengthy, being Six Folio Pages, but has nothing new in it, nothing, I believe, but what is to be found among the Writings of the House of Representatives. It differs from the Petition to the King in this; the latter carefully avoids all Claim of Right against the Parliament; this is not so clear of it; it has indeed no positive Assertions of Right, but several Intimations of it, too plain to be unnoticed. This Account is taken from only once reading it, and therefore may not be free from Mistakes, tho' I believe it is right as to the general Idea. *I am, with great Respect,*

my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillsborough. FRA. BERNARD.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing, I have got a List of the Gentlemen who passed upon the Petition; Mr. *Danforth*, *Royal*, *Erving*, *Bowdoin*, *Hubbard*, *Tyler*, *Pitts*, *Dexter*. Upon November the 10th they agreed upon the Petition to the Lords and Commons to be signed by Mr. *Danforth* as President. Of these Eight, I have been informed of Two who wanted to have it undone, and I can fix upon another, who, I dare say, acquiesced, rather than concurred.

January 27, 1769. *A true Copy,* GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

WARSAW, *January* 23.

PRINCE Gallitzin, Commander in Chief of the Ruſſian Army, is marching with his Diviſion from Livonia towards Padolia, and Gen. Olitz is likewiſe upon the march with the Diviſion of Peterſburg, they have already paſſed the Frontiers of Poland.

The Turks will bring an Army of 400,000 Men into the Field, but it is rather too late. An Invaſion is apprehended from the Tartars on the Side of Bender; theſe will be beforehand with the Turks. They have formed Magazines ſufficient for the Subſiſtence of their Army for Twelve Months.

Feb. 21. A Courier, diſpatched from the great Army of the Ruſſians, arrived here Yeſterday with the following Advices. The Chan of the Tartars of Crimea having marched from Balta, at the Head of about 12,000 Men, and made an Invaſion into New Servia, met upon the Frontiers a Body of Ruſſian Troops, commanded by Major General Alexander Iſakow. They engaged immediately, but the Affair was ſoon decided; for the Tartars, tho' much ſuperior in Number, ran away after the Loſs of about 700 Men killed, and ſome Hundreds taken Priſoners. The Chan went off towards Poland, but General Iſakow followed him; and the Ruſſian Major General Prince Proſſoroſki is alſo marched from Conſtantinow, to make Head againſt him. Another Invaſion of the Tartars into the Ukraine, joined by ſome Arnauts, and ſome Hundreds of the Confederates of Bar, met with no better Succeſs: They were entirely defeated, their Commander killed, and were obliged to repaſs the Neiſter. This happy Beginning gives the Ruſſians great Spirits, and at the ſame Time diſcourages their Enemies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Jan* 3. Many Turkiſh Soldiers Natives of this City, who have been for ſome Months paſt on the Frontiers of the Empire on the Side of Moldavia, are returned from thence. The Reaſon for which, they alledge, is the Rigour of the Climate; adding, that though they have had Meat and Rice, yet they were in want of Coffee, a Beverage which they cannot do without; and beſides, that they had not ſeen one Enemy.

It is to be feared that they will be followed by many others; and, it is to be remarked, that Deſertion is not puniſhed among the Ottoman Troops; every Soldier may retire from Service, when he pleaſes, without loſing his Pay.

BERLIN, *Feb.* 4. The Empreſs of Ruſſia having expreſſed her deſire to have ſome of the King's Officers as Volunteers in the Ruſſian Army, his Majeſty in order to anticipate the Wiſhes of the Empreſs, has pitched upon the Seven following Officers for that Purpoſe, viz. Col. de Linkerſdorf, Lieut. Col. Count de Henkel, Prince George of Anhault-Deſſau, Baron Pfau, and the Sieurs Gaudi, Uſdom, and Durand. Theſe Officers are to rendezvous at Breſlau, and go together from thence to the Ruſſian Army: During the Time they ſerve there, the Empreſs will defray great Part of their Expences.

COPENHAGEN, *Feb.* 21. Orders have been given to equip for Sea, with the utmoſt Expedition, Eight Men of War of the Line, viz. Two of 70 Guns, Three of 60, and Three of 50, beſides Two Frigates, the one of 24, and the other of 20 Guns. The Public are as yet unacquainted with the Deſtination of this Squadron; but moſt People are of Opinion, that it is intended for the Baltic, where it is to act agreeable to the Diſpoſition of the Court of Peterſburgh.

This Squadron will be ready to ſail in the Beginning of April next. It is ſaid, the King has reſolved to augment his Marine to Forty-four Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates and ſmall Veſſels.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 11.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame,*

The humble Addreſs of the HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgeſſes of *Virginia*, now met in General Aſſembly, humbly beg Leave to return your Excellency our ſincere and unfeigned Thanks for your very affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion; and we do with the higheſt Satisfaction and Pleaſure embrace this firſt Opportunity which has been offered us, as well for ourſelves as in Behalf of all our Conſtituents, to congratulate your Excellency on your Appointment to this Government, and your ſafe and early Arrival.

The Aſſurances of the Royal Favour, communicated to us through your Excellency, cannot but impreſs the Heart of every *Virginian* with the moſt lively and indelible Sentiments of Duty and Affection. Permit us then, my Lord, to renew our Aſſurances to your Excellency of our moſt cordial and inviolable Attachment to his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, the real Happineſs and Proſperity of which have ever been the grand leading Objects of our warmeſt Wiſhes.

His Majeſty's gracious Appointment of your Lordſhip to ſo important a Station, at the ſame Time that it holds forth to the World the ſtrongeſt Evidence of your Lordſhip's exceeding Merit, is a recent Proof to us of his paternal Affection for this his antient and loyal Colony.

We receive with equal Pleaſure and Gratitude the Intimation of his Majeſty's gracious Purpoſe, that his chief Governors of *Virginia* ſhall in future reſide within their Government, as from hence we are perſuaded, that much Honour and many ſignal Advantages will redound to the Colony; and we do aſſure your Lordſhip, with that Sincerity which Truth ought ever to inſpire, that we eſteem as a peculiar Mark of the Royal Attention to our Happineſs, your Lordſhip's Appointment to preſide over us, ſince we cannot but regard the Diſplay of ſo many Virtues and Abilities, during the ſhort Time of your Reſidence here, as a ſure Preſage, that Wiſdom and Benevolence will eminently diſtinguiſh your Lordſhip's Adminiſtration.

As we ſhall ever participate even of his Majeſty's domeſtic Felicity, we do very cordially congratulate your Lordſhip; as the immediate Repreſentative of the beſt of Sovereigns, on the late Birth of a Princeſs, an additional and endearing Pledge to the *Britiſh* Nation and all its Connections; and it is with great Pleaſure we learn, that her Majeſty and the Royal Infant are in perfect Health.

It is an indiſpenſible Duty which we owe to our Conſtituents, and which at preſent is ſtrongly enforced by your Lordſhip's Recommendation and Advice, that we ſhould diſpationately, and with the greateſt Candour, conſider the important Buſineſs upon which we are now aſſembled; and we beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency, that if in the Courſe of our Deliberations, any Matters ſhould ariſe, which may in any Sort affect *Great-Britain*, they ſhall be diſcuſſed on this ruling Principle, that both our Intereſts are inſeparably the ſame.

It only remains, my Lord, for us to offer up our moſt fervent Prayers to that Supreme Being, the Sovereign Diſpenſer of every good and perfect Gift, beſeeching him to inſpire your Lordſhip with all Wiſdom, and that his Majeſty will long continue you the happy Ruler of a free and happy People.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I CORDIALLY pray for that Wiſdom which you have kindly implored the Almighty to grant me.

My Situation calls for it, and the People of Virginia *have a Right to expect it.*

When my gracious Maſter ordered me here, he commanded me to do Juſtice, and to maintain the Rights of all his Subjects; I joyfully accepted the glorious Command, and in the Execution of it, will exert that honeſt Zeal, which all good Men will approve.

His Majeſty ſhall be fully informed of your Expreſſions of Gratitude, Loyalty, and Attachment, to his ſacred Perſon and Government, and ſhall be told of your Kindneſs to me.

THURSDAY *May* 18.

YESTERDAY at 12 o'Clock, his Excellency the Governor went to the Capitol, and having ſent a Meſſage by Mr. Walthoe to the Hon. the Speaker and Houſe of Burgeſſes, commanding their immediate Attendance in the Council Chamber, which they inſtantly obeyed, he ſpoke to them as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

I HAVE heard of your Reſolves, and augur ill of their Effects. You have made it my Duty to diſſolve you, and you are diſſolved accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 17, 1769.

THE late Repreſentatives of the People then judging it neceſſary that ſome Meaſures ſhould be taken in their diſtreſſed Situation, for preſerving the true and eſſential Intereſts of the Colony, reſolved upon a Meeting for that very ſalutary Purpoſe, and therefore immediately, with the greateſt Order and Decorum, repaired to the Houſe of Mr. *Anthony Hay* in this City, where being aſſembled, it was firſt propoſed, for the more decent and regular Diſcuſſion of ſuch Matters as might be taken into Conſideration, that a Moderator ſhould be appointed, and, on the Queſtion being put, *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; late Speaker of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, was unanimouſly elected.

The true State of the Colony being then opened and fully explained, and it being propoſed that a regular Aſſociation ſhould be formed, a Committee was appointed to prepare the neceſſary and moſt proper Regulations for that Purpoſe, and they were ordered to make their Report to the General Meeting the next Day at 10 o'Clock.

THURSDAY, *May* 18.

AT a farther Meeting, according to Adjournment, the Committee appointed Yeſterday, made their Report, which being read, ſeriouſly conſidered, and approved, was ſigned by a great Number of the principal Gentlemen of the Colony then preſent, and is as follows:

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful Subjects, the late Repreſentatives of all the Freeholders of the Colony of *Virginia*, avowing our inviolable and unſhaken Fidelity and Loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, our Affection for all our Fellow Subjects of *Great-Britain*; proteſting againſt every Act or Thing, which may have the moſt diſtant Tendency to interrupt, or in any wiſe diſturb his Majeſty's Peace, and the good Order of his Government in this Colony, which we are reſolved, at the Riſque of our Lives and Fortunes, to maintain and defend; but, at the ſame Time, being deeply affected with the Grievances and Diſtreſſes, with which his Majeſty's *American* Subjects are oppreſſed, and dreading the Evils which threaten the Ruin of ourſelves and our Poſterity, by reducing us from a free and happy People to a wretched and miſerable State of Slavery; and having taken into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the preſent State of the Trade of this Colony, and of the *American* Commerce in general, obſerve with Anxiety, that the Debt due to *Great-Britain* for Goods imported from thence is very great, and that the Means of paying this Debt, in the preſent Situation of Affairs, are likely to become more and more precarious; that the Difficulties, under which we now labour, are owing to the Reſtrictions, Prohibitions, and ill adviſed Regulations, in ſeveral late Acts of Parliament of *Great-Britain*, in particular, that the late unconſtitutional Act, impoſing Duties on Tea, Paper, Glaſs, &c. for the ſole Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in *America*, is injurious to Property, and deſtructive to Liberty, hath a neceſſary Tendency to prevent the Payment of the Debt due from this Colony to *Great-Britain*, and is, of Conſequence, ruinous to Trade; that, notwithſtanding the many earneſt Applications already made, there is little Reaſon to expect a Redreſs of thoſe Grievances; Therefore, in Juſtice to ourſelves and our Poſterity, as well as to the Traders of *Great-Britain* concerned in the *American* Commerce, we, the Subſcribers, have voluntarily and unanimouſly entered into the following Reſolutions, in Hopes that our Example will induce the good People of this Colony to be frugal in the Uſe and Conſumption of *Britiſh* Manufactures, and that the Merchants and Manufacturers of *Great-Britain* may, from Motives of Intereſt, Friendſhip, and Juſtice, be engaged to exert themſelves to obtain for us a Redreſs of thoſe Grievances, under which the Trade and Inhabitants of *America* at preſent labour; We do therefore moſt earneſtly recommend this our Aſſociation to the ſerious Attention of all Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Colony, in Hopes, that they will very readily and cordially accede thereto.

Firſt, it is unanimouſly agreed on and reſolved this 18th Day of *May*, 1769, that the Subſcribers, as well by their own Example, as all other legal Ways and Means in their Power, will promote and encourage Induſtry and Frugality, and diſcourage all Manner of Luxury and Extravagance.

Secondly, That they will not at any Time hereafter, directly or indirectly import, or cauſe to be imported, any Manner of Goods, Merchandize, or Manufactures, which are, or ſhall hereafter be taxed by Act of Parliament, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in *America* (except Paper, not exceeding Eight Shillings Sterling per Ream, and except ſuch Articles only, as Orders have been already ſent for) nor purchaſe any ſuch after the Firſt Day of *September* next, of any Perſon whatſoever, but that they will always conſider ſuch Taxation, in every Reſpect, as an abſolute Prohibition, and in all future Orders, direct their Correſpondents to ſhip them no Goods whatever, taxed as aforeſaid, except as is above excepted.

Thirdly, That the Subſcribers will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import or cauſe to be imported from *Great-Britain*, or any Part of *Europe* (except ſuch Articles of the Produce or Manufacture of *Ireland* as may be immediately and legally brought from thence, and except alſo all ſuch Goods as Orders have been already ſent for) any of the Goods herein after enumerated, viz. Spirits, Wine, Cyder, Perry, Beer, Ale, Malt, Barley, Peaſe, Beef, Pork, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Candles, Oil, Fruit, Sugar, Pickles, Confectionary, Pewter, Hoes, Axes, Watches, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Carriages, Joiner's and Cabinet Work of all Sorts, Upholſtery of all Sorts, Trinkets and Jewellery, Plate, and Gold and Silver Smiths Work of all Sorts, Ribbon and Millinery of all Sorts, Lace of all Sorts, *India* Goods of all Sorts, except Spices, Silks of all Sorts, except Sewing Silk, Cambrick, Lawn, Muſlin, Gauze, except Bolting Clothes, Callico or Cotton Stuffs of more than Two Shillings per Yard, Linens of more than Two Shillings per Yard, Woollens, Worſted Stuffs of all Sorts of more than One Shilling and Six-pence per Yard, Broad Clothes of all Kinds at more than Eight Shillings per Yard, Narrow Clothes of all Kinds at more than Three Shillings per Yard, Hats, Stockings (Plaid and *Iriſh* Hoſe excepted) Shoes and Boots, Saddles, and all Manufactures of Leather and Skins of all Kinds, until the late Acts of Parliament impoſing Duties on Tea, Paper, Glaſs, &c. for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in *America*, are repealed, and that they will not, after the Firſt of *September* next, purchaſe any of the above enumerated Goods of any Perſon whatſoever, unleſs the above mentioned Acts of Parliament are repealed.

Fourthly, That in all Orders, which any of the Subſcribers may hereafter ſend to *Great-Britain*, they ſhall, and will expreſſly direct their Correſpondents not to ſhip them any of the before enumerated Goods, until the before mentioned Acts of Parliament are repealed; and if any Goods are ſhipped to them contrary to the Tenor of this Agreement, they will refuſe to take the ſame, or make themſelves chargeable therewith.

Fifthly, That they will not import any Slaves, or purchaſe any imported, after the Firſt Day of *November* next, until the ſaid Acts of Parliament are repealed.

Sixthly, That they will not import any Wines of any Kind whatever, or purchaſe the ſame from any Perſon whatever, after the Firſt Day of *September* next, except ſuch Wines as are already ordered, until the Acts of Parliament impoſing Duties thereon are repealed.

Seventhly, For the better Preſervation of the Breed of Sheep, That they will not kill, or ſuffer to be killed, any Lambs, that ſhall be yeaned before the Firſt Day of *May*, in any Year, nor diſpoſe of ſuch to any Butcher or other Perſon, whom they may have Reaſon to expect, intends to kill the ſame.

Eighthly and Laſtly, That theſe Reſolves ſhall be binding on all and each of the Subſcribers, who do hereby each and every Perſon for himſelf, upon his Word and Honour, agree that he will ſtrictly and firmly adhere to and abide by every Article in this Agreement, from the Time of his ſigning the ſame, for and during the Continuance of the before mentioned Acts of Parliament, or until a general Meeting of the Subſcribers, after one Month's public Notice, ſhall determine otherwiſe, the Second Article of this Agreement ſtill and for ever continuing in full Power and Force.

The Buſineſs being finiſhed, the following Toaſts were drank, and then the Gentlemen retired.—The King—The Queen and Royal Family—His Excellency Lord Botetourt, and Proſperity to *Virginia*—A ſpeedy and laſting Union between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies.—The conſtitutional *Britiſh* Liberty in *America*, and all true Patriots, the Supporters thereof—Duke of Richmond—Earl of Shelburne—Col. Barre—The late Speaker—The Treaſurer of the Colony—The Farmer and Monitor.

RESOLVES *of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES, *paſſed the 16th of* May, 1769.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, THAT the ſole Right of impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this his Majeſty's Colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, is now, and ever hath been, legally and conſtitutionally veſted in the Houſe of Burgeſſes, lawfully convened according to the antient and eſtabliſhed Practice, with the Conſent of the Council, and of his Majeſty, the King of *Great-Britain*, or his Governor for the Time being.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That it is the undoubted Privilege of the Inhabitants of this Colony, to petition their Sovereign for Redreſs of Grievances; and that it is lawful and expedient to procure the Concurrence of his Majeſty's other Colonies, in dutiful Addreſſes praying the Royal Interpoſition in Favour of the violated Rights of *America*.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That all Trials for Treaſon, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, or for any Felony or Crime whatſoever, committed and done in this his Majeſty's ſaid Colony and Dominion, by any Perſon or Perſons reſiding therein, ought of Right to be had, and conducted in and before his Majeſty's Courts, held within his ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known Courſe of Proceeding; and that the ſeizing any Perſon or Perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any Crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Places beyond the Sea to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of *Britiſh* Subjects, as thereby the ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of ſummoning and producing Witneſſes on ſuch Trial, will be taken away from the Party accuſed.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble, dutiful, and loyal Addreſs, be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure him of our inviolable Attachment to his ſacred Perſon and Government; and to beſeech his Royal Interpoſition, as the Father of all his People, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, to quiet the Minds of his loyal Subjects of this Colony, and to avert from them thoſe Dangers and Miſeries which will enſue, from the ſeizing and carrying beyond Sea any Perſon reſiding in *America*, ſuſpected of any Crime whatſoever, to be tried in any other Manner than by the antient and long eſtabliſhed Courſe of Proceeding.

The following Order is likewiſe in their Journal of that Date.

ORDERED, That the Speaker of this Houſe do tranſmit, without Delay, to the Speakers of the ſeveral Houſes of Aſſembly on this Continent, a Copy of the Reſolutions now agreed to by this Houſe, requeſting their Concurrence therein.

The following is an Addreſs to his Majeſty, in their Journal of the Day after:

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty:

The humble ADDRESS *of his dutiful and loyal Subjects the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES *of his Majeſty's antient Colony of* VIRGINIA, *met in General Aſſembly.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal, dutiful, and affectionate Subjects, the Houſe of Burgeſſes of this your Majeſty's antient Colony of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, beg Leave, in the humbleſt Manner, to aſſure your Majeſty that your faithful Subjects of this Colony, ever diſtinguiſhed by their Loyalty and and firm Attachment to your Majeſty and your Royal Anceſtors, far from countenancing Traitors, Treaſons, or Miſpriſions of Treaſon, are ready at any Time, to ſacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government.

It is with the deepeſt Concern and moſt heart-felt Grief that your Majeſty's dutiful Subjects of this Colony find that their Loyalty hath been traduced, and that thoſe Meaſures which a juſt Regard for the Britiſh Conſtitution (dearer to them than Life) made neceſſary Duties, have been miſrepreſented as rebellious Attacks upon your Majeſty's Government.

When we conſider that by the eſtabliſhed Laws and Conſtitution of this Colony the moſt ample Proviſion is made for apprehending and puniſhing all thoſe who ſhall dare to engage in any treaſonable Practices againſt your Majeſty, or diſturb the Tranquility of Government, we cannot without Horror think of the new, unuſual, and permit us, with all Humility, to add, unconſtitutional and illegal Mode, recommended to your Majeſty, of ſeizing and carrying beyond Sea the Inhabitants of America ſuſpected of any Crime, and of trying ſuch Perſons in any other Manner than by the antient and long eſtabliſhed Courſe of Proceeding; for how truly deplorable muſt be the Caſe of a wretched American, who, having incurred the Diſpleaſure of any one in Power, is dragged from his native Home and his deareſt domeſtic Connections, thrown into a Priſon, not to await his Trial before a Court, Jury, or Judges, from a Knowledge of whom he is encouraged to hope for ſpeedy Juſtice, but to exchange his Impriſonment in his own Country for Fetters among Strangers: Conveyed to a diſtant Land where no Friend, no Relation, will alleviate his Diſtreſſes or miniſter to his Neceſſities, and where no Witneſs can be found to teſtify his Innocence, ſhunned by the Reputable and Honeſt, and conſigned to the Society and Converſe of the wretched and the abandoned, he can only pray that he may ſoon end his Miſery with his Life.

Truly alarmed at the fatal Tendency of theſe pernicious Counſels, and with Hearts filled with Anguiſh by ſuch dangerous Invaſions of our deareſt Privileges, we preſume to proſtrate ourſelves at the Foot of your Royal Throne, beſeeching your Majeſty, as our King and Father, to avert from your faithful and loyal Subjects of America thoſe Miſeries which muſt neceſſarily be the Conſequence of ſuch Meaſures.

After expreſſing our firm Confidence in your Royal Wiſdom and Goodneſs, permit us to aſſure your Majeſty that the moſt fervent Prayers of your People of this Colony are daily addreſſed to the Almighty that your Majeſty's Reign may be long and proſperous over Great-Britain and all your Dominions; and that after Death your Majeſty may taſte the fulleſt Fruition of eternal Bliſs, and that a Deſcendant of your illuſtrious Houſe may reign over the extended Britiſh Empire until Time ſhall be no more.

The following Order follows the Addreſs.

ORDERED, That Mr. Speaker do tranſmit the ſaid Addreſs to the Agent for this Colony, with Directions to cauſe the ſame to be preſented to his Moſt Excellent Majeſty, and afterwards to be printed and publiſhed in the Engliſh Papers.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 25.

Arrived ſince our laſt, the *Betſey*, *Hamrick*, from *London*, after a Paſſage of Nine Weeks.

On Friday laſt, as Mr. *Thomas Ayres* was walking on the Gunwale of his Father's Boat, off *Greenberry's* Point, he unfortunately fell over board and was drowned.

Yeſterday Afternoon we had a ſmart Guſt, a Houſe in Town was ſtruck by the Lightning, which did ſome Damage to the Chimney.

We have undoubted Advice, that Lord *Botetourt* has engaged a Veſſel to ſail immediately for *England*, in Conſequence of the Meaſures taken by the Aſſembly of *Virginia*.

*** Tueſday the 20th of *June* next is appointed for a Meeting here of Gentlemen, from the ſeveral Counties, to conſider of Reſolutions againſt the future Importation of Goods; and each County in the Province is entreated to ſend Four of its Inhabitants, by which 'tis hoped an Agreement may be formed on mutual Confidence, and with entire Unanimity.

The Variety of intereſting Intelligence we have been favoured with this Week, from Virginia, *obliges us to leave out the Liſt of Prizes in the* Frederick-Town *Lottery, and ſundry Advertiſements, which will certainly be inſerted in our next.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,

Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND,

The humble ADDRESS of the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

ANIMATED with a proper Senſe of the Happineſs we have enjoyed under your equitable and humane Adminiſtration, we beg Leave to take this Opportunity of gratefully acknowledging thoſe amiable Virtues, both in your public and private Character, which have juſtly procured you the Eſteem and Affection of all Ranks, and muſt for ever endear the Name of Governor SHARPE to the Inhabitants of *Maryland*.

The great Veneration you have always expreſſed for the ſacred Inſtitutions of our holy Religion; your exemplary Attendance on the Public Duties thereof; the Reſpect you have been pleaſed to ſhew its Miniſters, and the Care you have taken to ſupport their Rights, demand our moſt dutiful Acknowledgments.

Addreſſes to thoſe in Power may be prompted by Hope, or dictated by Fear; but, when a free People, from a Conviction of many Years Experience of their chief Magiſtrate's diſtinguiſhed Merit, voluntarily join in teſtifying their Obligations to him, by affectionate Addreſſes, at a Time they know he is ſoon to relinquiſh his Adminiſtration, they diſcharge a Debt of Gratitude, by giving the moſt ample Teſtimony of their Eſteem for his Perſon, and Approbation of his Conduct.

Our beſt Wiſhes and Prayers ſhall ever attend you in your Retirement, where the Reflection of having done your Duty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, his Lordſhip, and the People over whom you have preſided, muſt give you the moſt permanent Satisfaction. May the Almighty direct, protect, and bleſs you in the various Changes and Chances of this Life, and finally reward your virtuous Labours, with the Approbation of, "*Well done good and faithful Servant.*"

James Macgill,	*Matthias Harris,*
John Everſfield,	*Hugh Neill,*
G. W. Forreſter,	*Samuel Sloan,*
William Brogden,	*Robert Reade,*
John Gordon,	*Daniel Manadier,*
Thomas Cradock,	*William Dowie,*
H. Addiſon,	*John M'Pherſon,*
Iſaac Campbell,	*Samuel Keene,*
John Hamilton,	*Francis Lauder,*
Philip Hughes,	*David Love,*
John Barclay,	*Robert Renney,*
Alexander Williamſon,	*Henry Fendall,*
Philip Walker,	*Thomas Alkin,*
H. Bell,	*William Edmiſton,*
John Roſs,	*Thomas John Clagett,*
Andrew Lendrum,	*John Patterſon,*
William Barroll,	*Walter Magowan.*
William Weſt,	

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Teſtimony you are at this Time pleaſed to give me of your Eſteem and Regard, demands my Acknowledgements, and I am exceedingly obliged to you for your Prayers, on my Behalf, and your good Wiſhes.

It muſt, Gentlemen, be the Intereſt, as well as Duty of the Supreme Magiſtrate in this Province, to countenance and protect all worthy Miniſters of the eſtabliſhed Church; and, I ſincerely hope the Clergy of Maryland *will be always animated with a Spirit of true Religion and Virtue, that their exemplary Lives may ſecure to them the Eſteem, Reſpect, and Affection of their reſpective Flocks; and, that their Endeavours to promote Piety, Peace, and Good-Will may be conſtantly crowned with Succeſs.*

ANNAPOLIS,
MAY 11, 1769.

By Virtue of a Commiſſion to us directed, from the High Court of Chancery, will be expoſed to Public SALE, *on Monday the 7th Day of* Auguſt *next, on the Premiſes,*

A TRACT of LAND, called THE REGULATION, containing, by Patent, Five Hundred and Five Acres, (One Hundred whereof, are deemed ſoul of a Tract of Land, called SELSED) in *Baltimore* County, about Eleven or Twelve Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, and on the Road from thence over *Gunpowder* Falls, to *York-Town*. The Soil is exceeding good, and fit for Farming, and Plenty of Meadow may be made thereon. Any Perſon inclining to view, may be ſhewn the Premiſes, on applying to Mr. *Edward Cockey*, Mr. *John Wilmot*, or Mr. *Benjamin Bowen*. The Title, and Conditions of Sale, will be made known on the Day of Sale, by

DANIEL CHAMIER,
SAMUEL YOUNG,
(ts) JONATHAN PLOWMAN,
JAMES GITTINGS.

To be Sold by THOMAS ADDISON, *Jun. living upon* Patowmack *River*, Prince-George's *County*,

THREE HUNDRED BARRELS OF

INDIAN CORN.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. PAGE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th of JUNE,
Will be preſented, a COMEDY, *call'd,*

A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.

The Part of *Ann Lovely*, by Mrs. OSBORNE.
And, the Part of *Obadiah Prim*, (the QUAKER)
[*For that Night only,*]
By a GENTLEMAN, for his Amuſement.

To which will be added, a FARCE, *call'd,* THE UPHOLSTERER; OR, WHAT NEWS? *Razor*, by Mr. VERLING.

THE Subſcriber has for SALE, about 500 Buſhels of INDIAN CORN and WHEAT, for Caſh only, and will deliver the ſame at his Landing, upon *Road-River*, or *South-River*, juſt as it may ſuit the Purchaſer.

NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,
(2w) Son of JOHN.

To be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

WORKS

OF THE CELEBRATED

JOHN WILKES, ESQ;

Some of which were formerly publiſh'd under the Title of

THE

NORTH-BRITON,

IN THREE VOLUMES.

At the ſame Place, may be likewiſe had,

THE

WORKS

OF THE IMMORTAL

CHARLES CHURCHILL,

For which upwards of Two Thouſand Subſcribers joined to produce this Edition: Nine Hundred of whom are Inhabitants of the Province of *Maryland*, and their Names printed at the End of the Second Volume.

Annapolis, May 24, 1769.

THE Subſcriber's SLOOP will ſail for *Philadelphia*, within Four or Five Days at fartheſt, and return immediately. Gentlemen who aſſiſts me with back Freight, will oblige *Their humble Servant*,

JOHN BENNETT.

To be ſold, at Public Vendue, agreeable to the Laſt Will of Mr. James Heath, *of* Baltimore *County, deceaſed,*

A TRACT of LAND lying in the ſaid County, near *Cookſon's* Tavern, on the Great-Road leading from *Baltimore* to *Frederick-Town*, containing 250 Acres, being Part of a larger Tract, call'd SCUT'S LEVEL. The Soil is good for Farming, and lies convenient to Market. The Sale will be at the aforeſaid *Cookſon's* Tavern, on Saturday the 10th of *June* next where Attendance will be given by

(w3) JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

To be ſold, at Public SALE, *on Thurſday the 8th Day of* June *next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* Richard Williams, *deceaſed, in* Anne-Arundel *County*,

THREE NEGROES, one Man, and Two Women, ſome Houſehold Furniture, and Plantation Utenſils, for Current Money. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.——All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe that are indebted, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame without further Notice, that the Eſtate may be ſettled, by

(w2) RICHARD WILLIAMS, Executor.

Cecil County, *May* 17, 1769.

ANDREW MARR, in Compliance to Law, deſires all Perſons having Claims of Debt, or Demands of any Kind whatever againſt him, to come and receive Payment, or Satisfaction, as he intends ſoon to leave the Province of *Maryland*. (w3)

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED, *by the Subſcriber, living in* Baltimore *County, in* Maryland, *on the 30th Day of* June *next,*

THE noted Works, known by the name of ONION'S IRON-WORKS, ſituated in the County and Province aforeſaid, on the Head of *Gunpowder* River, *viz.* Two FORGES, a FURNACE, GRIST-MILL, and SAW-MILL, all of which is not above One Hundred Yards Diſtant from each other, with a ſufficient Number of Out-Houſes, ſuch as Dwelling-Houſes, Carpenters, and Blackſmiths Shops, Stables, *&c.* and at the Head of Navigable Water, where Flats and Scows may carry off Iron to the Town of *Joppa*, where large Craft may receive it, which is not above one Mile from ſaid Works; together with about Eight or Nine Thouſand Acres of Land adjoining ſaid Works, chief of which is very good Farming Land, and, by little Expence, may be made a great Quantity of good Meadow. There are alſo a great Plenty of Iron Ore, and Wood, on ſaid Land, within a ſmall Diſtance of ſaid Iron-Works.

(w5) ZACHEUS ONION.

*** The Premiſes may be ſeen, and the Terms known, any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to *Z. O.*

THE NOTED HORSE

RANGER,

Who is now perfectly ſound, freſh, and healthy,

WILL cover MARES this Seaſon, at *London-Town*, on *South-River*, at TWO GUINEAS the MARE, or TWENTY SHILLINGS the ſingle Leap.

His PEDIGREE *is as follows:*

He was got by *Regulus*; his Dam by *Merry-Andrew*; Grand-Dam, by *Steady*; Great-Grand-Dam was the Dam of *Wildair*. *Regulus* was got by the *Godolphin Arabian*; Dam, by the *Bald Galloway*. *Merry-Andrew* was got by *Old Fox*; Dam, by *Hautboy*. *Steady* was got by *Flying Childers*, and his Dam, by *Granham*.

N. B. Good Paſturage for the MARES, at a moderate Rate.—For further Particulars, apply to WILLIAM NIVEN, who will attend.

*** The Money muſt be paid before the Mares are taken away.

THIS is to informthe Public, that I have rented the House and Ferry of Mr. *William Brown*, at *London-Town*, and am provided with good Beds, Liquors, Pasturage, best Hay and Oats.——Those Gentlemen who choose to favour me with their Custom, shall be kindly entertained, by

Their humble Servant,
(3w) PRINDOWELL ALLEIN.

May 1, 1769.

THE Trustees for the Poor of *Prince-George's* County, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the House of *Benjamin Brookes*, in *Upper-Marlborough*, on Tuesday the Sixth Day of *June* next, in order to agree with any Person, for a Piece of Land, on which to build an Alms and Work-House.

WILLIAM BOWIE,
RICHARD DUCKETT,
(4w) JOHN FENDALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
STEPHEN WEST.

We have undoubted Advice that Lord *Botetourt* has engaged a Vessel to sail immediately for *England*, in Consequence of the Measures taken by the Assembly of *Virginia*.

April 7, 1769.

RAN away from the *Elk-Ridge* Furnace, a Convict Servant Man, named WILLIAM SNOW, about Forty Years of Age, near Five Feet Four Inches high, has long brown Hair, a down look, a long Hawk-Bill Nose, is whining or plaintive, and slow in his Speech: Had on and took with him, an old Felt Hat, old Cotton Jacket, one new under ditto, without Sleeves; Four Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Cotton Breeches, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, and old coarse Shoes.——Whoever apprehends said Runaway, and brings him home, shall have, if taken Ten Miles from said Furnace, Twenty-five Shillings; if Twenty Miles, Forty Shillings; if Forty Miles, Three Pounds; and, if out of the Province of *Maryland*, Five Pounds Reward, paid by

(w3) CALEB DORSEY

To be sold, by Public Vendue, on the Premises, on Monday *the 5th Day of* June *next, pursuant to the Will of* Cornelius Daily, *late of* Talbot *County, deceased*,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in the County aforesaid, and on *Tuckahoe* Creek, called, HAMPTON, supposed to contain 50 Acres; and Part of one other Tract of Land, called, RICH-RANGE, containing 50 Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Tract.

(3w) GILES HICKS, Executor.

WHEREAS the Partnership lately subsisting between the Subscribers, is now dissolved, all Persons indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs. PINKNEY & M'HARD.

N. B. They have Goods to the Amount of about Three Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling, remaining on Hand, tolerably well assorted, which they will dispose of, on very reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on giving Security, if required. *P. & M'H.*

WILL cover this Season, at Mr. *Ely Dorsey's*, on *Elk-Ridge*, a very fine DRAY HORSE, imported from *England* last Summer, by Mr. *Gough*. He is full Seventeen Hands high, and well made in Proportion. As he was imported for no other Motive, than to improve the Breed of draught Horses in this Province, he will cover at Forty Shillings the Season.——Good Pasturage for Mares, at a moderate Price. (4w)

Virginia, *April* 18, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in *Loudoun* County, about Five Miles from *Leesburg*, on the main Road that leads from *Pennsylvania* to *Carolina*, containing 429 Acres, well watered and timbered, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, with Two Rooms on a Floor, and a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-Place in each Room; a Cellar, the same Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney; Meat-House; Diary; Corn-House; Negro-Quarter; and an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24 Feet, with a Threshing Floor, 24 Feet Square. There is upwards of 100 Acres of Land clear'd, all fresh and good; Eight Acres of Meadow made, all under a good new Fence, and much more Land very suitable for making good Meadow.——Also a Lot in *Leesburg*, with a Brick-House, Two Story high, and all Conveniencies for keeping a Tavern, or Store, in the most public Part of the said Town; and about Eight Acres of good Meadow adjoining the said Town; all which can be overflowed with a good Stream running through it, already ditched, and under a good Fence. The Terms of Sale may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot, in the Town of *Leesburg*. Time will be given for Payment.

CRAVIN PEYTON.

George-Town, Frederick County, *April* 10, 1769.

ON Tuesday, the 30th of *May* next, will be run for, near this Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS CURRENCY, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best Two of Three Heats, (Two Miles each Heat) If rising Four Years old, every Horse, &c. to carry Eight Stone Four Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included; Five Years Nine Stone. Six Years old, Nine Stone, Eight Pounds. and, Aged, Ten Stone.——One the Day following, will be run for, the *Remainder of the Subscription Money*, and *each Day's Entrance*, free, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.) Every Horse, of 14 Hands high, to carry Eight Stone, Four Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; and to rise, or fall, according to the Rules of Raceing. The Horses to be entered the preceding Day of each Race, with Messrs. *Joseph Bell*, *John Orme*, or *Cornelius Davise* Three Horses to start for each Day's Purse, or no Race.——Those who enter for the first Day's Race, are to leave satisfactory Vouchers for his, or her Age, and to pay 25*s.* Entrance.—Those, for the Second, to pay 15*s.* Entrance.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise; and, if the Weather proves very bad, they are at Liberty to put off the Race 'til next Day.

Alexandria, *April* 25, 1769.

ISAAC PIERCE, Junior,

BLOCK and PUMPMAKER from BOSTON, has lately settled in *Alexandria*, and proposes carrying on his Trade——Any Gentleman that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on being supplied with Punctuality, and on the most reasonable Terms. He has a good Assortment of Blocks now on Hand.

Pig-Point, *March* 21, 1769.

THE Subscriber intending for ENGLAND, in the Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him above Twelve Months, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to discharge their respective Balances, immediately; and those that have Claims against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled.——He likewise hopes, those who have favoured FORSTER, and LEEKE, with their Custom, at *Pig-Point*, will be prepared to settle their Accounts, by the last of *July* next, at fartherst, as that is the utmost Indulgence that can be given. RALPH FORSTER.

Piscataway, *April* 15, 1769.

To be SOLD, in large, or small Quantities, as may best suit the Purchasers,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, between the Small and Large *Tonoloway* Creeks, containing about 3500 Acres, called CALEDONIA. Likewise one other Tract, adjoining, called HAWKINS's RICH LAND, containing about 450 Acres. The Soil is rich, and the Land as level as common, in that Part of the Country, is well watered, and has several small Plantations on it.——The Purchaser or Purchasers, may have 3 or 4 Years Credit, on paying One Third of the Purchase-Money down, and giving Bond with Security, for the Remainder. For further Particulars apply to Mr. *Charles Beatty*, in *Frederick-Town*, or (tf) GEO. FRA^r. HAWKINS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 20, 1769.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that, on Monday Evening, the 17th of this Instant, *April*, the House of *Alexander M'Mechan*, of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, was robbed of Four Bundles of Money, containing One Hundred Pounds Currency each: One Bundle of Money, containing One Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Two or Three Bundles of Papers, to the great Damage of him, the said *Alexander M'Mechan*, which said Money, amounting to Five Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Papers, were stolen from out of a Chest, that stood in a Chamber of him, the said *Alexander M'Mechan*, (in which he usually put his Money) between the Hours of Eight and Ten, in the Night, he being then from home, by some Person or Persons, unknown.——His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his, or her Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended, and convicted therof.

Signed by Order,
U. SCOTT, Cl. Co.

AND, as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person, or Persons, concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

ALEXANDER M'MECHAN.

March 31, 1769.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 5th Day of June, *on the Premises*,

PART of a Tract of LAND, called KNAVE's DISAPPOINTMENT, adjoining to *George-Town*, on *Potowmack* River, containing about 210 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-House, at present in the Occupation of Mr. *Cornelius Davis*: Also a Water-side Lot in the said Town, adjoining the Subscriber's. For Title and Terms, apply to STEPHEN WEST.

*** I have several valuable Tracts of Land in *Maryland* and *Virginia*, to sell, rent or lease. (w6)

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 21st of June *next, at the House of* Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, Frederick *County, the following* LANDS, *all lying in* Frederick *County*, viz.

DEAR-BOUGHT, lying on a Draft of *Anti-Eatem*, near the Head of a Spring, at *Thomas Anderson's* old Place, containing 500 Acres.

PARTNERSHIP, lying on the West Side of *Monocasy*, below the Upper Ford, containing 285 Acres.

BRENTFORD, lying on the West Side of the Road leading from *Conococheague* to *Frederick-Town*, containing 35 Acres.

PINEY-HILL, lying about Eight Miles above the Mouth of *Conococheague*, on the East Side of *Lick-Run*, near *Potowmack* River, containing 86 Acres.

The Terms and Conditions will be made known at the Day of Sale.——Any Person wanting to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to *James Dick*, in *Annapolis*, or *John Cary*, in *Frederick-Town*.

JOHN BOYD

(Having already received, and expecting, in the first London *Vessels, an additional* SUPPLY) *continues to sell, on the lowest Terms, at his Medicinal* STORE, *in* Baltimore-Town,

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, of every Kind.
Lintseed Oil, and Paints of all Sorts.
All the best Quack, commonly called Patent Medicines.
Hill's, *Ward's*, *Schomberg's*, *Greenough's*, &c's Nostrums.
Imperial Tincture for the Tooth-Ach—infallible——
And those celebrated Fever and Ague Pills, which, for the surprising Number of Cures they have performed, are called Specific.
Medicine-Chests of any Price, for Masters of Vessels, Iron-Works, Negro-Quarters, and private Families, remote from Doctors, and any Gentleman choosing to inoculate their Negroes, may have added to the Chest, Preparatory Medicines for that Purpose, put up in Doses, proper for any Age, with full and easy Directions to perform the Operation, and manage the Patient thro' every Stage of the Disorder.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the POLLY, *Capt.* JOHN KILTY, *and to be sold, by Wholesale, or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber, in* ANNAPOLIS,

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN, and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to both Seasons.——He has likewise a Quantity of JESUIT's Bark, in Two and Three Pound Bottles, and a Parcel of Thread and Cotton Stockings, which he will sell at a low Advance. (6w) THOMAS HALL.

*** A considerable Difference will be made in the Prices of Goods, to those who pay ready Cash.

April 21, 1769.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Charles Digges*, late of *Prince-George's* County Merchant, deceased, either on his private Account, or on Account of his Partnership with Mr. *Thomas Philpot*, are hereby desired to discharge the same; and likewise all Persons, that have any Claims against the aforesaid Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted. GEORGE DIGGES, FRANK LEEKE, } Administrators.
(6w)

Frederick County, *April* 4, 1769.

THE Vestry of *All-Saints* Parish, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in Three different Districts in the said Parish, (one of which is at present supplied) hereby give Notice, That any Clergyman of the Church of *England*, that can come well recommended, upon Application, shall be entitled to a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Common Money, exclusive of Perquisites.—To prevent Disappointments, those who apply, are desired to correspond by Letter, to either Mr. *Thomas Bowles*, or *George Murdock*, in *Frederick-Town*, who are to notify the Receipt thereof to the Vestry.

(tf) JOSEPH WOOD, Register.

LONDON, *October* 13, 1768.

THIS is to give Notice to all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS BRERWOOD, of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, in the County of MIDDLESEX, Esquire, did, by my Letter of Attorney, bearing Date, on, or about *July* the 6th. 1765, constitute and appoint, JOHN HUNT, of *Philadelphia*, Merchant, to be my lawful Attorney, with full Powers to sue for, recover, and receive Possession of, my real Estate, called, *The Lady's Manor*, in *Baltimore* County, in *Maryland*, descended to me, as Heir at Law to the same, and all Arrears of Rents and Profits thereof; as likewise, to sue for, recover, and receive all Sums of Money, due, and owing to the personal Estate of my late Father, THOMAS BRERWOOD, senior, Esquire, and my late Son WILLIAM BRERWOOD, deceased——NOW, It is hereby certified, that I have, this Day, revoked the said Letter of Attorney, and every Article, Clause and Thing therein contained, and that the same is now utterly made void and null, which being certified before the Lord Mayor of LONDON, is recorded in the proper Office, for the Register of Deeds, in *Maryland*; and is now accordingly published, that no one, who is in any Way indebted to me, may be ignorant thereof, and, that they may have no further Concern or Transaction with the said JOHN HUNT, on my Account, as I shall not allow of the same.

Witness my Hand, FRA. BRERWOOD.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.